

WO 01/23532

12

PCT/GR00/00028

## CLAIMS

1. Amniotic cells that are taken from amniotic fluid which surrounds the human embryo at the early stages of its development and that are  
5 preserved in a viable and useful state out of their natural environment, after birth and after their natural destruction, by way of their deep-freezing (cryopreservation). These amniotic cells may be :
  - a) multiplied before their cryopreservation, or
  - b) cryopreserved without previously having been multiplied, or
  - 10 c) multiplied after thawing following their cryopreservation and are again cryopreserved for long preservation.
2. Amniotic cells that are taken from human body cells, through the creation from those of embryo – clone, younger or older of the age of 14  
15 days. These amniotic cells are isolated from their natural environment and are preserved, through their cryopreservation, in a viable – useful state after the end of the life of the embryo – clone. These amniotic cells may be:
  - d) multiplied before their cryopreservation, or
  - 20 e) cryopreserved without previously having been multiplied, or
  - f) multiplied after thawing following their cryopreservation and are again cryopreserved for long preservation.
3. Compositions which contain a) a number of amniotic cells  
25 according to each of claims 1 and 2 in different concentrations, starting from pure amniotic cells up to pure amniotic fluid, as well as b) compounds which make the amniotic cells able for long cryopreservation, such compounds being glycerin, or dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), or polyethylene glycols (PEG's).  
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4. Amniotic cells according to each of claims 1, 2 and 3, which at a point in time posterior to their natural loss and destruction are used at any time :

WO 01/23532

13

PCT/GR00/00028

- a) for genetic, diagnostic and therapeutic reasons.
- b) for the application on them of genetic identification.
- c) for establishing any kind of genetic identities data (such as DNA fingerprint) for diagnostic, therapeutic, social, legal, succession,
- 5 criminological and other purposes.

5. Amniotic cells according to claim 4, that offer a collective ready sample of genetic material and offer the possibility to identify unique genetic properties and their use and exploitation for research, diagnostic,

10 therapeutic, genetic and commercial purposes.

6. Amniotic cells according to claims 1 to 5 that are used for:
- a) on-time diagnosis and therapy of genetic diseases or genetic predisposition to diseases or functional failures,
  - 15 b) gene therapy, or for their differentiation in cells, tissues and organs for substituting the ones which suffer failures,
  - c) therapy from diseases or accidents, for the creation of cell lines resistant to pathogens, viruses, bacteria, for the creation of new cell lines, for the healing of wounds, burns, for the addition of tissues for
  - 20 therapeutic or cosmetic purposes.

7. Amniotic cells according to claims 1, 2, 4 and 6 that are useful for the creation of differentiated cell lines categories, from the approximately two hundred (200) existing ones in the human body.

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8. Amniotic cells according to claims 1, 2, 6 and 7, that are used through cultures to produce tissues and in the future to produce organs or even genetic clones of their owner.

- 30 9. Biological compound, which will be directly or indirectly produced from amniotic cells according to claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8, as well as any biological product or by-product which will be produced from the use of such cryopreserved amniotic cells through their reproduction or

14

multiplication, under the same or under different form, and which possesses the same genetic properties and applications as them.